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VIOLA APPOINTED ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF

PY072130Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul--It has been officially reported at Libertador Building that Div Gen Roberto Viola will be commander in chief of the army.

JUNTA APPROVES GUIDELINES FOR NEW STAGE OF REGIME

PY071442Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Communique issued by military junta in Buenos Aires on 6 July]

[Text] The military junta met at the Condor Building, headquarters of the Argentine Air Force, at 1800 on 6 July.

The meeting approved guidelines for the responsibilities which the military junta and the national executive branch will have in order to attain more precision of action during the stage which will begin on 1 August 1978.

The meeting of the military junta ended at 2020.

HARGUINDEGUY DENIES REFERENDUM IN NEAR FUTURE

PY071416Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Eduardo Harguindeguy held a press conference at the office of Formosa Governor Juan Carlos Colombo yesterday before returning to the federal capital. In answer to a question, the interior minister denied the possibility of holding a referendum in the near future and explained that President Videla did not specifically refer to this matter during a recent interview with the BBC. He said, however, that a referendum may be held in the distant future but that a decision of this nature must be in accordance with progress of the process. He reiterated that no decision has been made on this matter at this time.

Regarding the possibility of a political opening and how this would take place, the minister said: The country experienced a critical situation between 1973 and 1976 and all Argentines have some degree of responsibility, but obviously the majority party and the minority parties which signed pacts will have to change their attitude in order to participate. The road is open even to political militants who are young and capable and able to adjust to the country's new situation.

MONTES DISCUSSES NONALINED MEETING, OAS

PY070201Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0008 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul--Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes has explained the meaning of the Argentine presence in the nonalined movement as an attempt to moderate the international situation and achieve real and firm understanding between developed and developing countries. The minister was interviewed this evening on a television program and he answered several questions about Argentine foreign policy.

Regarding the meeting of heads of government of the nonalined movement, of which will begin in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 24 July, Montes stated that it was his "desire that this meeting, disregarding political differences, may achieve more successful results than the North-South conference held last year in Paris, which ended in complete failure. The foreign minister mentioned this meeting in the French capital, a meeting which under the heading of "North-South" intended to reconcile the aspirations of developing countries with the demands of the developed nations.

After reporting that he will speak at the Belgrade meeting on 27 July, Montes reasserted that the Argentine position will be one of "complete independence, but definitely oriented toward achieving harmony of interests between the two blocs at the level of trade, scientific and technological exchange."

Asked about the situation in Cuba, which is party to the nonalined movement, although it is really pro-Soviet, Montes answered that "that is an unavoidable truth but of a political nature, and without disregarding the fact that politics influences all decisions, there is a group of nations, such as Argentina and Yugoslavia, which are determined to avoid ideological confrontations in order to achieve practical solutions which may favor developing countries."

Discussed during the program also were other issues such as the latest OAS meeting held in Washington from 21 June to 1 July, conflicts with Chile and Brazil, and Argentine-U.S. relations. Regarding the OAS meeting, Vice Admiral Montes quoted remarks he has been making time and again regarding the future of the organization. He said: "Argentina believes that the OAS has become obsolete because it avails itself of obsolete schemes to face a world which has changed. As the system has lost strength, the OAS also has lost strength." He added that "all member countries can be blamed for the weakening of the OAS, because their governments lacked interest, openmindedness and the desire to find solutions to various problems."

As a result of this discussion, the issue of U.S. "paternalism" was also brought up. Montes considered this a practice which cannot be exclusively blamed on the United States but also on those countries which often expect the United States to solve their problems.

Montes said that he was "relatively optimistic over the result of the negotiations" with Chile. Asked about the possible consequences which could occur if no agreement is reached, Montes said that "one should not anticipate events, because an adequate solution is being sought in a broad spirit of negotiation."

Regarding the impasse in Argentine negotiations with Brazil and Paraguay, he said that "one should not attach much significance to a temporary situation which will be overcome," adding that Argentine relations with Brazil are completely normal.

Montes said that there are "good prospects" in the Malvinas conflict but noted that clear-cut agreements must be reached between Argentina and Great Britain as soon as possible, without overlooking the fact that our objective is to recover our sovereignty over the archipelago.

Finally, Montes said that human rights and repression of terrorism should have been discussed together at the OAS. He noted that "the mistake was to consider the issue in a global manner, without considering the particular situation of each country." He added: "The constitutions and the laws of all countries in America protect human rights because they are the basic pillars of social life in each country. Argentina regards terrorism as a major threat to human rights and its recent experience has showed that terrorism can reach the point of disrupting both social order and the enforcement of human rights."

MONTES TO VISIT ROMANIA 17-24 JULY

PY061520Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1125 GMT 6 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul--A Foreign Ministry spokesman reported last night that Foreign Minister Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes will visit Romania during the week of 17-24 July. During his stay in Europe he will also participate in the conference of nonalined countries, which will begin in Yugoslavia on 24 July. He will also visit Vienna, where he will preside at a meeting of Argentine ambassadors to Western Europe.

MIXED BORDER COMMISSION RELEASES JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PY072145Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Joint communique issued by Argentine-Chilean commission No 2 on 7 July in Buenos Aires and Santiago]

[Text] On 7 July in Buenos Aires the chairmen of the Chilean and Argentine delegations of Joint commission No 2 established according to the Puerto Montt Act met and reported:

1. This commission met during the period 4-7 July.

2. During this third stage of the negotiations there was progress in the detailed treatment of various issues, including demarcation. This thorough review led to a very brisk exchange of views by the working groups.

3. It was agreed to continue talks in Santiago beginning on 24 July.

4. The negotiations were carried out in a cordial and frank atmosphere.

WORSENING OF RELATIONS WITH MEXICO DENIED

PY061526Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1251 GMT 6 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul--An authorized Foreign Ministry spokesman, "without ignoring the pressure being exerted by Mexico regarding the status of Campora [former Argentine president now in asylum in Mexican Embassy], believes that there is no indication that relations between Mexico and Argentina are deteriorating." The spokesman said that a report from Caracas that Venezuela will be in charge of Mexican affairs in Argentina if there is a break in relations is "unfounded." The spokesman admitted that the Mexican ambassador in Buenos Aires, Adm Humberto Uribe Escandon, may soon travel to Mexico on a routine mission.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS ARRESTS, RELEASES

PY080237Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry has reported that in the period 23 June-7 July the national executive branch ordered the arrest of seven people; three were authorized to leave the country in accordance with the provisions of Law 21,650. During the same period 67 people ceased to be detained at the disposal of the executive branch and one was expelled from the country.

PEREDA LEADS IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS

PY101213Y [Editorial Report PY] La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 10 July reports the following unofficial nationwide totals based on 380,852 counted ballots, 20 percent of the total votes cast:

Juan Pereda Asbun People's Nationalist Union	153,211	40 pct
Hernan Siles Zuazo Democratic and Popular Unity Front	129,063	34 pct
Victor Paz Estenssoro Democratic Alliance of National Revolution	52,364	14 pct
Casiano Amurrio Rocha Revolutionary Front of the Left	6,996	1.8 pct
Rene Bernal Escalante Christian Democratic Party	26,148	7 pct
Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz Socialist Party	1,720	0.5 pct
Luciano Tapia Quisbert Tupac Katari Indian Movement	529	0.1 pct
National Revolutionary Movement of the People	4,916	1.2 pct
Null votes	1,899	0.5 pct
Blank votes	3,999	1 pct

SILES ZUAZO THREATENS STRIKES OVER ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD

PY100557Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0515 GMT 10 Jul 78 PY

[Text] This is (Juan Javier Zeballos) of Radio Panamericans. The candidate for the leftist coalition Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], Hernan Siles Zuazo, reported tonight that the electoral process which started today is develping in the midst of fraud, pressures, attacks against voting stations and other deeds which have already been reported by other political groups.

The opposition candidate also complained about the fact that the departmental Electoral Court is hiding information on electoral results for the provinces of La Paz Department, and added that his party could provide at any moment the figures for these provinces where the FUDP believes it has a majority.

The opposition candidate pointed out that the FUDP congressional bloc, which he believes was chosen by majority in La Paz Department, will carry out a staunch defense of national and popular interests and will counteract President Banzer's 7-year policy, especially the Tolata massacre case and the unprecedented corruption throughout the country.

Siles Zuazo also said that his party could do several things with popular support to implement popular resistance to what he termed electoral fraud. He said that these measures could be a hunger strike or a general workers strike. He added, however, that if commonsense prevails there will be no need to resort to these extreme measures. He also said: We want to do as much as possible to prevent this election from giving rise to tragic events. We want to avoid the unleashing of a persecution campaign and we will do all that is necessary to see that the armed forces protect politicians.

BANZER WARNS AGAINST ELECTORAL VIOLATIONS

PY091513Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1353 GMT 9 Jul 78 PY

[By (Jaime Rivero)]

[Summary] Radio Panamericana has just held an exclusive interview with Gen Hugo Banzer. "He stated that politicians are taking advantage of the mass media and journalists to continue their political campaign. He added that this must be punished by the National Electoral Court."

[Begin Banzer recording] After casting my ballot I can say that I saw many people who are waiting in an orderly manner for their turn to vote. A few months back we thought we were going to have many abstentions, but I do not think this will be the case today. "There is great enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility. My last recommendation to the Bolivian people is that when casting our ballots we think of the fatherland." We must not use our votes to express our personal likes or dislikes. "I must add that at the table where I voted there was complete order. All the representatives were at the proper table with the appropriate material."

[Question] Mr President, can we say then that today your most cherished aspirations are being fulfilled?

[Answer] "This is correct. I must remind you that when we announced the elections in Sucre, nobody believed us. When we issued the constitutional decree to call the elections, the same thing happened. The opposition and many people said: No, this is just another Banzer maneuver. When I withdrew my name from the election they said the same thing: This is another of Banzer's maneuvers. There were many people, particularly from the opposition, who opposed my ideas, who never believed in me, who believed this was a political maneuver--that I would play with the will of the Bolivian people."

But today all this is categorically repudiated. I am showing them today, as a citizen and as president of the Bolivian people, that I have fulfilled my promise and that the armed forces are the best guarantee the Bolivian people can have.

[Question] Mr President, you have reiterated several times that the armed forces and your government will respect the result of the elections.

[Answer] "This is correct and I reiterate it once again. But I want to stress that it is the people who have to decide who is the winner, and they must also respect this decision. Those who win deserve the support of all Bolivians." This is the way it should be, no matter which candidate each citizen votes for. [end recording]

ELECTIONS REPORTED CONFUSED, WITHOUT INCIDENT

PY092015Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 9 Jul 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jul--The Bolivian people massively participated today in the first general elections in 12 years in a disorderly manner but without any significant incidents.

Bolivian President Hugo Banzer and other presidential candidates voted this morning at their respective polling stations, exercising a privilege which allowed them to vote in a few minutes while the common citizen had to wait hours.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, candidate of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, stated: If we win these elections we will just have to move our things a few meters away. This statement was in reference to the fact that his residence is near the presidential palace.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement, stated: "These elections are completely irregular. We never thought there could be so many arbitrary situations." Paz Estenssoro repeated this same statement to OAS representatives who were present when he was casting his vote.

After he voted, Marcelo Quiroga [candidate of the Bolivian Socialist Party] stated that the disorder of the election was planned by the government to favor the official candidate.

Observers said that the election could be characterized as disorganized. Many polling stations could not open because they lacked ballots for all parties, some lacked ballot boxes, and in general each voter took about 5 minutes to vote.

Although one station was able to close 4 hours after the voting started, officials are required by law to wait 8 hours before counting the votes.

First reports from the interior stated that armed groups were noted on the streets of Santa Cruz. In Cochabamba the situation was normal but voting was slow.

Rene Bernal, candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, who voted in the town where he was born, Oruro, located 200 km southeast of La Paz, stated: The government is being watched carefully by the country and by the world.

Casiano Amurrio, candidate of the extreme leftist Revolutionary Front of the Left, voted in the peasant town of Arbieto, 500 km from the capital. Amurrio and Tapia Quisbert, candidates of the Tupac Katari Indian Movement, are the first peasants in Bolivia's history to be presidential candidates.

All activities in Bolivia were at a standstill today. Bolivian Catholics, because churches were closed, were excused from religious obligations. Police and armed forces were on alert. There are 35 foreign observers spread throughout the country, representing the OAS, Amnesty International, and other institutions dealing with human rights.

REDEMOCRATIZATION FACES LEADERSHIP DISPUTES

PY081831Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jul 78 p 1 PY

[Text] The National Redemocratization Front, which holds its second meeting in Manaus today, has not yet reached an understanding between its main leaders, Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro and Senator Magalhaes Pinto. Senator Petronio Portella said yesterday in Brasilia that the movement is "sick," which seems to be true since Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro and Senator Magalhaes Pinto did not clear up any of their misunderstandings during their meeting in Rio de Janeiro. Magalhaes Pinto insists that he is the only "civilian alternative" for president, and General Bentes Monteiro keeps saying that he is "only an available name." Although neither of them believes the government will act against the front, Bentes Monteiro asserts that he would be willing to participate in the Brazilian Democratic Movement campaign, while Senator Magalhaes Pinto has announced that he is going to continues his "solitary campaign."

In addition, former Minister Severo Gomes announced yesterday that he is "no longer Magalhaes Pinto's vice president."

MAGALHAES PINTO TO REMAIN IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

PY071419Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Senator Magalhaes Pinto, now free of any party affiliation, has decided to continue his candidacy for president. Advisers to Magalhaes Pinto reported in Rio de Janeiro that the Minas Gerais senator has decided to create a new party aimed at reorganizing the country's present party system. As a result of that decision, Magalhaes Pinto has lost his vice president, former Minister Severo Gomes.

SAO PAULO COURT UPHOLDS MALUFF'S NOMINATION

PY300314Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0211 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--By a five-to-one vote, the Sao Paulo regional electoral court has upheld the nomination of Paulo Salim Maluff for the governorship of Sao Paulo by the state convention of the National Renewal Alliance held on 4 June. Salim's nomination was impugned by the group supporting Laudo Natel.

Salim Maluff said at his home that he has always had faith in justice and that he received the decision with tranquillity. Asked if the Natel group could appeal the decision before the Superior Electoral Court, Maluf said: I have faith in Brazilian justice.

GUNMEN MASSACRE 42 IN MATTO GROSSO STATE

PY081717Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Jul--A group of 21 gunmen took over a ranch in Alto Araguaia, Mato Grosso, and killed 42 persons, including several women and children. The victims were bound, shot and thrown over a precipice. The bodies were discovered when a surviver disclosed the massacre, termed in Rio de Janeiro "the worst of all time" in Brazil.

MERINO CASTRO CRITICIZES FRG LEGISLATORS, EXILES

PY061556Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Jul 78 PY

[By (Fernando Sepulveda)]

[Excerpts] Adm Jose Toribio Merino Castro has stated that the attitude of FRG legislators who recently visited Chile and who stated that they will reject any initiative in the Bundestag to aid Chile is irritating.

The Chilean Government junta member spoke with journalists as a government leader and as a Chilean Navy officer. He also discussed the attitude of former leftist Chilean legislators abroad who promote action against their own fatherland while receiving government pensions of up to 20,000 Chilean pesos a month under a decree issued by the military government, which adheres to its legal and humanitarian traditions.

Admiral Merino indignantly condemned an announcement made by former Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda regarding commemoration of the 70th anniversary of former Chilean President Salvador Allende's birth with an international meeting in Madrid.

Admiral Merino noted that on 21 August 1974 the military government issued Decree-Law No 615, establishing pensions for former Chilean legislators, including members of the former Popular Unity.

He added that at the very time when the Chilean situation is being questioned by several organizations and entities which are only facades; when the country is toured with complete freedom by three ultraleftist FRG legislators; when the arrival of a human rights investigating commission is announced; when former Chilean Foreign Minister Almeyda announces that he will attend a ceremony honoring Allende, Chileans should know that at this time these same enemies who raise their flags against Chile are receiving without any problems each month their retirement pensions as former Chilean legislators.

Merino added that these former legislators are protected by a law issued by the military government and that international public opinion must take this situation into account when trying to judge Chile, particularly when trying to judge its actions.

He stated that the pensions granted to former legislators are enforced with all the other retirement regulations included in the administrative statute for public employees, particularly the so-called [word indistinct], because this is what the military junta decided, although it knew that they would slander Chile.

MINISTER FERNANDEZ CRITICIZES RELATIVES OF MISSING

PY081407Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has stated in a communique that the attitude of relatives of alleged missing persons is strictly political and that their objective is to keep alive this conflict within the Chilean community. He added that the Chilean Government deeply regrets this attitude, which does not contribute to national reconciliation. But despite it the government will establish the appropriate procedures to solve legal or property problems of their relatives.

The interior minister notes in the communique that it is paradoxical that those who request an investigation of each individual case later protest because investigating officials, who are identified as such, visit the homes of the persons involved precisely to question the relatives about personal details of these missing persons. He adds: I particularly believe that these persons want to avoid any serious investigation which might solve those cases in which an alleged disappearance has not taken place--as in cases of a change of identification papers, death under false identity during a clash, clandestine activity, voluntary disappearance, false kidnaping, or many other procedures used by extremists and terrorists.

Finally he says that the government believes it its duty to report that the policy of this group of relatives hinders the work of authorities and that under these circumstances they will be unable to achieve positive results. He adds: Despite this, as has been announced, the government will issue the appropriate laws to solve the legal or property problems of the relatives of alleged missing persons, whenever these relatives genuinely request such an investigation.

CUBILLOS COMMENTS ON RIGHTS COMMISSION, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY080203Y Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpt] Chile is waiting confidently for the end of the talks with Argentina. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos at a press conference, which also covered other subjects, such as the Human Rights Commission and relations with the United States, which he said are normal. Regarding the arrival of the UN commission, he repeated that the visit should be made in accordance with legal guidelines already established by the Chilean Government. [begin Cubillos recording] The Human Rights Commission is a UN work group studying this subject. As you know, agreement was reached with the Chilean Government after long negotiations in which the possibility was explored of its visiting this country, with their work following the legal and statutory rules which the government has demanded.

[Question] What are they?

[Answer] They are very broad, and we will make them all known when the commission is here. They insure, however, a normal process without arbitrariness. I believe that it is not necessary now to explain any of their aspects. The commission will arrive soon, probably on the 12th, and I believe it will stay here for about 10 days. [end recording]

The foreign minister also referred to Chilean-U.S. relations and asserted that Chile continues to be willing to cooperate in the investigation of the Letelier case. He emphasized that the matter is subject to court action and that the Foreign Ministry and State Department have simply been intermediaries.

[Begin Cubillos recording] Relations with the United States are absolutely normal, as I have said before. The subject of mutual cooperation in the Letelier case I believe has been sufficiently clearly explained in the statements made by the State Department and by the Foreign Ministry last Monday. [Words indistinct] Ambassador Landau in the talks with a representative of our government which permitted the elimination of some misunderstandings regarding cooperation in this case. The talks also served to confirm the position of our government for full cooperation, but subject to diplomatic, juridical and legal rules which are in accordance with our laws and our sovereignty. I believe that since all this was duly clarified all remaining doubts were dispelled. [end recording]

Minister Cubillos said that just now there is no new development regarding the case and denied that there had been any extradition requests for some Chilean officials. According to news reports, those requests involved Capt Armando Fernandez Lario, who is said to have used a forged passport to enter the United States. [begin Cubillos recording] The question of the passports is subject to a legal proceeding and in due time the result of the investigation will become known. The fact that Mr Letelier was a former foreign minister should not affect the judicial nature of the question. Regarding the political motives attributed to the State Department, I believe it is the State Department's function to act as a liaison to channel the requests made by the U.S. Justice Department. I believe that the U.S. press and some U.S. sectors interpreted the State Department's action as being politically motivated. [end recording] Cubillos added that if the Department of Justice asked for further information or background on the Letelier case, the request would be made through appropriate channels.

Regarding relations with Argentina, Foreign Minister Cubillos expressed confidence and assurance that the negotiations which are now being held by Joint commission No 2 will yield favorable results. The talks which are being held at the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires will conclude this afternoon. He stated categorically, however, the Chilean position regarding the restrictive measures taken by Argentina to the detriment of Chilean business sector. [begin Cubillos recording] We are naturally very sensitive and the public is very sensitive over the measures taken by Argentina, but the Chilean Government has decided to adopt an extremely prudent, calm attitude on this issue, because we do not want these measures--whose true meaning, which is still unclear for us, could differ from hasty interpretations--to jeopardize our talks. We believe that to conclude successful negotiations we need, first of all, true partners and an atmosphere of tranquillity, calm and good faith. Our government has always tried to demonstrate that this was the spirit with which we sat at the negotiating table. [end recording] He noted that although these measures disturbed the public and upset certain sectors, Chile wanted to give Argentina a chance to demonstrate that these measures were not issued in bad faith.

HUNGARIAN PARTY PAPER INTERVIEWS SOCIALISTS

For a NEPSZABADSAG interview with Socialist leaders Carlos Altamirano and Clodomiro Almeyda dealing with the anticipated collapse of the Pinochet regime and relations with the United States, see the Hungarian section of 7 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ARGENTINE WOOL EXPORT BARRIERS CAUSE CONCERN

PY062356Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 6 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jul--Argentina has placed restrictions on the importation by Chile of Argentine wool, it was reported here today. Textile industry officials said that the Argentine Government has included wool on a list of strategic products and that any purchase request would now be presented to the Defense Ministry in Buenos Aires.

Manuel Jose Aldunate, representative of an import firm, stated that because of this new requirement several wool shipments destined for Chile have been held up in the neighboring country. Figures from the Central Bank here indicate that imports of Argentine wool have increased to $15 million a year. Textile officials announced that if these difficulties continue they will study the possibilities of buying wool from other sources, such as Australia, Great Britain, Peru and Uruguay.

BRAZILIANS REPORTEDLY ENTER COLOMBIA TO SEIZE CITIZENS

PA081200Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Leticia--The high-ranking military commands are neither confirming nor denying a report that Brazilian soldiers entered this city and seized several Colombian citizens.

According to a report received by this station, five Brazilian police officers allegedly entered Leticia without authorization from their Colombian colleagues and seized several Colombian citizens. This station repeatedly tried to learn the official version of the story from the military commands, but both the commander of the Military Institutes Brigade and the police director refused to discuss the matter over the phone and responded instead through aides that they have no knowledge of these incidents.

Nonetheless, it has been unofficially learned that an investigation has been ordered to determine whether the Brazilian authorities actually seized Colombian citizens in Colombian territory.

LABOR CENTRALS TO SUBMIT DEMANDS TO TURBAY

PA071841Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1347 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jul (AFP)--With the transfer of power 1 month away, the labor centrals announced here today that they have a list of demands [for] President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. The document is signed by the four leading labor centrals and, according to them, "is aimed at vindicating the Colombian workers."

The document demands that the next labor minister be of humble origin and nominated by the trade unions. The workers also ask that the administration of the social security institute be entrusted to the centrals. They also express the need for representatives to the boards of organizations performing social functions to be workers. In addition, they demand salary increases of at least 50 percent.

Manuel Felipe Hurtado, president of the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC), said that he expects to deliver the document to Turbay before 7 August, the date of his inauguration, so he will have enough time to study it.

CONSERVATIVE PARLIAMENTARIAN MURDERED IN CALDAS

PA081201Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Manizales--Nestor Bedoya Gallego, a parliamentarian elected to the House of Representatives by conservatives in Caldas, was shot to death by two men, who managed to escape.

According to the first police reports, the distinguished Caldas politician was in route to his farm when two unidentified men stopped his truck and asked for work on his ranch. As the parliamentarian was getting ready to continue on his way, the two murderers shot him to death.

So far, state secret services have not been able to determine whether the crime had political implications or if it was a case of personal vengeance. The assassination occurred near Vereda San Jeronimo, in Anserma Municipality, where a large police and military investigation is currently underway to identify and capture the killers.

RETIRED COLONEL MACHINEGUNNED ON HIGHWAY

PA082048Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1324 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jul (EFE)--Unidentified persons assassinated retired Colombian Air Force Col Jaime Calderon Vanegas with machineguns as he was traveling from Bogota to the town of Fusagasuga, south of the capital.

The colonel was hit by several bullets when his car was machinegunned from another moving vehicle between the towns of Silvania and Fusa. Calderon Vanegas was on his way to one of his estates in the area to conduct business which his relatives did not comment on.

Military troops are conducting a special operation to locate the individuals, whose identification has been practically pinpointed by the authorities.

PRESUMED M-19 GUERRILLAS ARRESTED

PA061417Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Sincelejo--Three presumed members of the M-19 group were arrested by dawn today by the F-2 in the municipality of Corozal. The arrested persons were identified as Francisco de Paula Perez Gil, Francisco Narvaez Ortega and Manuel Montoya Ortega. They had in their possession many subversive pamphlets containing slogans of the M-19 movement.

An official source added that the three presumed members of the M-19 group were carrying lists of names, telephone numbers, ages and addresses of prominent cattlemen and businessmen of the twon whom they intended to kidnap in the future. The spokesman added that the list included the name of Julio Jara Gil, a local multimillionaire cattleman whom they have already attempted to kidnap on three previous occasions.

STUDENTS RETURN TO COLOMBIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA031935Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Some 3,000 students in the higher grades of the engineering and nursing schools of the National University returned to classes today. Ramses (Saquin), vice rector of the university, said that classes were being conducted normally and that academic activities in all schools were productive.

Tomorrow, another 3,000 students will return to their classes. By the end of the week, the remainder of the students will do so in accordance with the emergency schedule approved by the university's Superior Council.

BRIEFS

INFLATION STATISTICS--Colombia's inflation rate for the first half of 1978 was fixed at 12.9 percent. In the month of June, the family shopping basket's price increased 2.4 percent for white collar workers and 2.6 percent for laborers. Statistics for June 1977 to June 1978 show a 16.4-percent increase in prices for white collar workers and 13.1-percent increase for laborers, according to the latest National Administrative Department of Statistics report. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS ASPECTS OF AMAZON PACT

PA082217Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] On his return from Brasilia, Jose Ayala, Ecuador's foreign relations minister, said that the Amazon cooperation treaty, which seven Latin American countries signed in this capital, is not a new subregional integration pact. The treaty, he added, has two main aspects: One has to do with the need for coordinating the countries' policies in order to implement specific development programs, and the other with preserving, in its broadest ecological sense, the real values of the Amazon region. These two aspects are the foundation of the organization that above all must respect the sovereignty of each country that signed the treaty.

Ayala was sure that in the future this treaty will become a pillar of Latin American solidarity that will lead to and facilitate the way to other agreements between the countries of the region. He pointed out that one of the merits of the Amazon cooperation treaty, which like other international agreements also has political connotations, is that the Amazon countries met of their own volition and freely and sovereignly agreed to carry out a cooperation program.

Finally, Ayala said that Ecuador could not abstain from this subregional agreement and that with its participation it seeks to strengthen its interests and rights in the region.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE REPORTED IN PORTOVIEJO

PA081946Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 8 Jul (AFP)--The ECUADOREAN PRESS AGENCY (AEP) has reported that one person was killed and two others injured, one of them seriously, in the course of political disturbances in the city of Portoviejo, near Guayaquil.

Supporters of the Conservative candidate for mayor of Portoviejo shot at the home of the Liberal candidate to the same post, thus producing a shootout between Conservative and Liberal party members. In the shootout, Rafael Genero, 73, was mortally wounded.

These are the first serious incidents to take place in Ecuador since the beginning of the electoral campaign for the upcoming 16 July presidential and municipal elections.

The Conservative Party forms part of the coalition which supports the candidacy of former mayor of Quito, Sixto Duran Ballen, for the presidency of the republic. Duran Ballen's main adversary is Raul Clemente Huerta, a Liberal.

The incidents occurred at the end of a political rally in support of the Conservative candidate for mayor. The dead man is a mason who accidentally happened to be on the scene when the shooting began. According to AEP, one of the injured is a supporter of the Liberal candidate.

Leaders of the Conservative candidate's electoral campaign explained the events as the result of the "provocation" to which participants in the party's rally had been subjected.

AUTHENTIC LIBERAL PARTY REPORTS LAINO'S DETENTION

PY080007Y Asuncion Radio Paraguay in Spanish 2355 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Text] According to a report released by the Authentic Liberal Party, Domingo Laino was detained at 1215 today. It will be recalled that Laino returned yesterday from the United States, which he visited for several weeks. The communique of this political organization is signed by Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, president, and by Messrs Juan Manuel Benitez and Miguel Abdon Saguier.

Police Confirm Detention

PY081330Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Jul 78 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Last night we again went to the Central Investigations Office, where the officer on duty confirmed the detention of former Deputy Domingo Laino. He said that Laino, who participated in the OAS conference recently, was under detention at the investigations office to answer a few questions. He also stated that Laino was incommunicado.

DEBERNARDI DISCUSSES ITAIPU, CORPUS, YACYRETA

PY091241Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jul 78 p 19 PY

[Text] Enzo Debernardi, president of the Paraguayan National Electricity Administration [ANDE], said yesterday that his country does not intend to serve as a mediator between Brazil and Argentina in discussions on the height of the Corpus Dam because "that is like soccer: The referee never wins."

Debernardi, who is also deputy director of Itaipu Binational, believes that the three countries are unlikely to reach an agreement on the height of the Corpus Dam this year. "Only futurologists can tell, but I believe an agreement will be hard to reach," he stated. The ANDE president confirmed that the Yacyreta hydroelectric power plant, another Argentine-Paraguayan project, will be built before Corpus, but he denied that this is due to the difficulties of negotiations on Corpus' height.

According to Debernardi, it is not true that the Yacyreta project--a powerplant to be situated below Corpus with a planned generating capacity of 4,000 mw and an estimated investment cost of $4.5 billion--is being speeded up by Paraguay and Argentina because of the delay in agreement over Corpus. He said: "Yacyreta has always been about two and 1/2 years ahead of Corpus. It even has engineering projects underway, and Corpus does not." Argentina and Paraguay have already formed a binational enterprise on the pattern of the Itaipu enterprise to build Yacyreta and, according to Debernardi, financing contracts with the World Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank ought to be signed by the end of the year. The ANDE president denied that the Yacyreta project is less favorable than the Corpus project. He asserted: "It is not a costly project; it is about equal to that of Corpus." The cost per installed kilowatt in Yacyreta will be over $1,000.

Debernardi denied that recent official statements about Paraguay's absorbing its entire share of energy generated by Itaipu are a form of pressure to renegotiate the price of energy to be sold to Brazil. He said that "there is some confusion when it is said that Paraguay will use all the energy immediately." That will happen only when Paraguay is industrialized, and there is no set term for that industrialization, which will be stimulated by the energy which will be available to Paraguay, he added. In 1988-1989, when all the Itaipu generators will be operating, Paraguay will be able to absorb all its share only if there is "a deep change in the structure of its economy." Present Paraguayan energy consumption is 120,000 kw and installed generating capacity is 270,000 kw. Itaipu alone will give Paraguay 6 million kw.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM FOUR-NATION TOUR

PY071413Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente Radbill returned yesterday from his 16 day tour through the United States, the Soviet Union, Italy, the Vatican and Brazil. He stated that the main objective of this tour was to show the world that Peru maintains total independence in the handling of its foreign policy.

De la Puente indicated that wherever he went he found a lot of interest about the Peruvian situation, especially with regard to the democratization process, whose first stage was implemented on 18 June with the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The minister also said that President Carter's remarks at the eighth OAS General Assembly to the effect that his country was ready to seek a solution for Bolivia's landlocked situation was a mere statement of good will which any president could make. He said: On this issue it is up to President Morales Bermudez to take the initiative and we believe that Peru has provided all the necessary cooperation on this issue, which mainly concerns Chile and Bolivia.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMAZON PACT

PA071704Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0459 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (EFE)--The multilateral Amazon cooperation treaty will allow the development of the Amazon region and the bilateral agreements among its member countries, Jose de la Puenta, Peruvian foreign affairs minister, said today upon arrival in Lima.

On behalf of the Peruvian Government, De la Puenta signed the treaty with Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Surinam, Guyana and Venezuela on 3 July in Brasilia.

The foreign minister said that the amendment of the original text submitted by Brazil was achieved during a series of meetings. Actually, he said, what Brazil submitted was a working document on which the necessary corrections were made.

Questioned about the description of a "priority problem to solve" given by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Bolivia's landlocked situation, De la Puente said that it was "a good-will statement." It is the Peruvian president who must make an appeal to Chile and Bolivia to solve the problem, the foreign minister said, adding that he hopes these two countries will be able to resume their now broken diplomatic relations.

De la Puente said that the Peruvian military government will ratify the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights during its next cabinet meeting.

The foreign minister had just returned from a tour during which he attended the OAS General Assembly sessions. He said that he clearly briefed the assembly on the elections for the Constituent Assembly held in Peru on 18 June and demanded a prompt reorganization of the inter-American system, which Peru has been promoting for years.

De la Puenta also visited Moscow, where he met with CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and decorated him as well as other Soviet officials. He said that during his meeting with Brezhnev Soviet-Peruvian bilateral relations were discussed and he outlined the Peruvian process, dealing particularly with Soviet assistance for irrigation projects in Peru.

The Peruvian foreign minister also visited the pope at the Vatican, who expressed his (?interest) [words indistinct] missionary [word indistinct] in the Amazon region, De la Puente said.

From Rome, the Peruvian foreign minister went to Brazil where he signed the Amazon Pact.

PRESIDENT OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY ON WAY TO PANAMA

PA072148Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported in this capital that the president of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party, retired General Leonidas Rodriguez, who was living in exile in Argentina, flew to Panama yesterday evening.

Rodriguez did not step out of the airplane when it made a 45-minute refueling stop in Lima. He said that he is waiting for Peru's National Electional Tribunal to officially announce the names of the candidates who were elected to the Constituent Assembly before he returns to the country. Rodriguez was a candidate in the Constituent Assembly elections.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES EXTENDED

PA081548Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the government has extended for 30 days the suspension of the constitutional guarantees that forbid deportation or detention for over 24 hours without a legal order. A supreme decree issued tonight states that some of the reasons which motivated the suspension of these civil guarantees continue to exist.

On 18 May the government suspended all individual guarantees in the wake of serious disturbances which began with protests against the rise in the price of food and fuel. All guarantees except the two mentioned above were restored on 8 June. In this regard, 15 opposition politicians, including certain former military ministers, have been deported.

Several of the deportees were candidates in the elections for the Constituent Assembly held on 18 June. Electoral authorities officially announced today that exiles who are elected will be proclaimed members of the assembly and will be allowed to fill their posts.

MINISTER REPORTS PROGRESS ON WORLD COPPER GROUP

PY051616Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The energy and mines minister, Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, has stated in Kinshasa, Zaire, that the copper-exporting countries have achieved significant progress toward the creation of an intergovernmental body made up of copper producers and consumers.

According to the minister, this body will work on an agreement which will solve the problem of copper price stability. The Peruvian Government is giving its full support for this project, according to Sanchez.

General Sanchez made this statement at the end of the second round of talks of the 13th Interministerial Conference of Copper Producing Countries, which is meeting in Kinshasa.

AD CANDIDATE PINERUA DEFINES FOREIGN POLICY

PA080344Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1948 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[By Hector R. Lopez]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 7 Jul (LATIN)--According to Democratic Action (AD) presidential candidate Luis Pinerua Ordaz, Latin America's democratization is essential to achieving regional economic intergration.

Defining his foreign policy in the event he is elected, Pinerua Ordaz reaffirmed that his administration will maintain and strengthen Venezuela's policy of defending democracy and respecting human rights. Speaking for over an hour at a foreign policy forum held last night, the veteran AD leader announced his support for a more just international economic order and for the need to defend oil prices in the face of the rising prices of manufactured products and inflation.

In general, his foreign policy plans coincide with the guidelines upheld during the past 4 years by his political kinsman President Carlos Andres Perez, who has become the spokesman of Third World and Latin American aspirations.

He also stressed the need to find a solution to the border problems with Colombia and Guyana through friendly negotiations. He then reaffirmed that he will maintain relations with governments of all ideologies and defend Bolivia's need to obtain an outlet to the sea.

Pinerua, one of the strongest candidates in the campaign for the December elections, said that "the democratic nature of the regimes prevailing in the affiliated parties constitutes one of the basic factors in the processes of integration."

"In today's world it is very difficult to separate the concepts of democracy and economic integration," he noted, adding that "the existence of a democratic regime improves and facilitates the understanding among states."

He described as "auspicious" the fact that a "new cycle of recovery of the exercise of the vote" in Latin America has already begun and recalled the offensive launched by both Venezuela and the United States in defense of human rights.

"My government will not hesitate to continue and expand that process of solidarity with our brethen who are oppressed by dictatorships," Pinerua affirmed. He noted that he will not stop "the pressures on the area's dictatorial regimes so that imprisonment and arbitrary banishment do not continue and so that freedoms are respected...so that tortures and disappearances are brought to an end."

He denied that by acting "in accordance" with the area's democratic governments he would be intervening in the domestic affairs of other countries because the defense of human rights "is the commitment" of all members of the United Nations and the OAS.

After praising the recently signed Amazon Pact, he remarked that during his administration "anything that may contribute to the success of an enterprise of such importance for the planet's ecological balance will receive special attention."

He also offered his support to the Latin American economic system but said that "it is necessary to impose a disciplined system of priorities...to the multiple (?goals) set by this development mechanism" so that the proliferation of projects does not frustrate those regarded as essential.

He also affirmed that during this administration the decisions on the defense of oil and its price at the OPEC will be of top priority.

"World inflation, the repeated hike in the prices of manufactured products and the deterioration of trade relations all impose on us the obligation to continue struggling in order to preserve the international buying power of our hydrocarbons exports."

He added that without establishing discrimination in the area of trade, special relations exist in the fields of politics, economy and migration with the bordering nations of Colombia, Brasil and Guyana. The Caribbean, he said, will have "the utmost importance in the design and international treatment of the government policies which I shall control."

Regarding the land and marine border delimitation problems with Colombia and Guyana, he said that those issues must be resolved "through agreements and friendly negotiations." But he warned that the solution "must be the result of the broadest national consensus."

For years Venezuela and Colombia have been seeking a solution to the marine and submarine delimitation problems in the Gulf of Venezuela while a broad strip of land is being disputed with Guyana.

According to Pinerua, his government will maintain normal diplomatic relations not only with those countries with which Venezuela is politically linked but also with those which follow different ideologies. He then mentioned the Soviet Union, the PRC and "many other East European countries."

In response to a final question, Pinerua reaffirmed that his government will continue to offer Bolivia its solidarity in resolving its landlocked situation.

NICARAGUAN GROUP SEIZES EMBASSY, CRITICIZES AID TO SOMOZA

PA061927Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1603 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 6 Jul (EFE)--A group of Nicaraguan exiles seized the Nicaraguan Embassy today in a publicity move directed against the government of President Somoza.

The group is led by Oscar Omar Garcia Aranda, a Honduran who arrived in Venezuela on 19 June with five Nicaraguan exiles--Guillermo Segundo Nunez, Orlando Jose Cuadra, Luz Emelda Urroz, Saul Alvarez and Reinaldo Robleto--after a period of asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua.

After asking Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires Herman Hooker Cabrera, Vice Consul Viola de Mosqueda and the secretary of the embassy to leave the diplomatic offices, the exiles removed a picture of President Anastasio Somoza but refrained from damaging anything. They did paint slogans on the embassy walls. The slogans read: "Stop the repression," "everybody against the dictatorship," "a free fatherland or death" and "viva Sandino."

The group issued a communique denouncing the amnesty recently decreed by President Somoza, noting that it was "a maneuver aimed at halting the impetus of the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and an effort to still the accusing voices of the democratic countries of five continents."

The communique condemns the policy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, accusing him of "helping Nicaragua economically and militarily" while maintaining a formal position in favor of respect for human rights.

Finally, the communique also accuses Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of having expelled from San Jose to Venezuela a group of Nicaraguan exiles after the exiles were questioned by Costa Rican and Nicaraguan security agents who allegedly worked together.

Exiles Evicted Peacefully

PA061929Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 6 Jul (LATIN)--The police today peacefully evicted a group of Nicaraguan exiles who had seized the Nicaraguan Embassy here. The police arrested four persons--who identified themselves as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--inside the embassy. Two other persons were arrested at the door of the building that contains the diplomatic offices.

The occupants remained inside the embassy for 2 hours and 30 minutes before abandoning their occupation when the police intervened.

Interior Minister Comments

PA081740Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Octavio Lepage has said that the Nicaraguans who broke into the Nicaraguan Embassy in Caracas must face the consequences of their action. These Nicaraguan exiles have committed an offense and will have to suffer the consequences. (?This explains why) they are being held at the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] where they are being arraigned.

In view of a newsman's observations that there should be understanding and tolerance toward youths whose only intention was to loudly protest against the dictatorship oppressing and persecuting them, Minister Lepage responded that a responsible government cannot be guided by sentimental considerations when fundamental principles and interests are involved. He said that leaving them unpunished would mean setting an extremly grave precedent because, from now on, the seat of diplomatic missions in Caracas would be at the mercy of any person or group who decides to seize them, invoking the condition of opponents to the respective government.

I give you as an example the Cuban Embassy, bearing in mind that thousands of anti-Castro exiles live in Venezuela, he said. Besides, they are guerrillas in Nicaragua. There they can behave as such but not in Venezuela. We give them asylum and protection here but they must respect our laws and not become a source of agitation or conflict.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC FORCE SUPPORTS COPEI CANDIDATE

PA100154Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2220 GMT 9 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Jul (EFE)--The center-left party, the Popular Democratic Force (FDP), has decided to support presidential candidate Luis Herrera Campins of the Social Christian Party [COPEI], the largest opposition party.

Jorge Dager, FDP's leader, withdrew his candidacy in order to support Herrera Campins. This was decided at the FDP's national assembly held last night at a downtown theater in Caracas. Dager said that the FDP is not interested in making any deals of bureaucratic settlements in reward for supporting COPEI's candidate. He explained that FDP's only interest is to have as president "an honest man, whose entire life has been dedicated to study and work."

Furthermore, it is almost certain that the Democratic Republican Union (URD) will also support Herrera Campins' candidacy according to recent statements made by Jovito Villalba, URD's main leader. But on the other hand, the People's Electoral Movement (MEP), has just issued a communique denying rumors that it was going to support Herrera Campins and instead it has reiterated that Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa will be nominated MEP's presidential candidate.

The two presidential candidates with the best chances of winning the 3 December elections are Herrera Campins and Luis Pinerua Ordaz of Democratic Action (Ad), the official party.

MEP CANDIDATE ADVOCATES NEW OIL POLICY

PA040041Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2248 GMT 3 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (EFE)--Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, presidential candidate for the People's Electoral Movement (MEP), says he advocates the exploitation of the Orinoco oil belt.

Prieto said in Valencia yesterday that if it is necessary to contract foreign technicians they should be "brought from any country as long as it does not interfere with our economic independence."

Prieto said that if he wins the 3 December elections, he plans to discontinue the present oil policy and will eliminate middlemen in the marketing of Venequelan crude oil abroad. He said that this new oil policy would be conducted in line with OPEC's oil policy. He said that he would attempt to "strengthen OPEC by eradicating existing controversies and without accepting Saudi Arabia's policy."

The presidential candidate of the leftist MEP called for the defeat of the "Democratic Action (Ad)-Social Christian Party (COPEI)" monopoly. The two parties have held power since the end of Gen Marcos Perez Jimenez' dictatorship in 1958.

The AD--the government party--candidate is Luis Pinerua, who until 2 months ago was AD secretary general, while the main opposition party, the Social Christian COPEI, has nominated Luis Herrera Campins as its candidate.

SUSPECTED ELECTION SABOTEURS ARRESTED

PA080112Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The state's security corps are continuing to arrest persons suspected of being members of a supposed terrorist gang. The Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention services and the Military Intelligence Department [DIM] base their actions on the fact that subversive groups are trying to sabotage the present election campaign. This is the accusation that is being lodged against the group of guerrillas who escaped from San Carlos Garrison in 1975. Part of this group has been eliminated by the DIM.

It was learned that the security corps have made more than 100 arrests in Propatria and Lomas de Urdaneta. Several persons suspected of conspiring against the elections have reportedly also been arrested in Aragua, Bolivar, Monagas and Anzoategui states. Among those arrested are Carlos Leonardo Araque Carcamo and Jose Ali Torres Dominguez.

TORRIJOS ANNOUNCES TRIPS TO COLOMBIA, CUBA

PA081716Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos announced to ACAN-EFE today, Saturday, that he will go to Colombia to attend the inauguration of the President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, and that he will go to Cuba next year for the meeting of the nonalined countries.

"I will go to Bogota on 7 August and return the same day." Torrijos said when he was asked if he plans any trips abroad this year. He gave no further details regarding the trip to Cuba.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS VOTE TO FORM PARTY OF REVOLUTION

PA081941Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Jul 78 pp 1, 18, 6 PA

[Article by Ruben Murgas and Mario Martinez]

[Excerpt] During a meeting held last night, the leadership of the current process decided to create the political party that will support the revolution headed by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Unexpectedly and in a place not usually used for this type of activity, the representatives of the present process decided, following heated discussions, to take the initial steps toward the formation of a party that will support the current revolutionary process.

The meeting was held at the outdoor facility used by the employees of IDAAN [National Water and Sanitation Institute] in Carrasquilla. CRITICA's reporters were able to get into the meeting and obtain some details.

It was learned that although the party will begin activities right away, its plans will be implemented after 11 October 1978.

As an initial step, it was decided to appoint a seven-member commission that will cooperate with Vice President Gerardo Gonzalez in organizing the party of the revolution. The following persons were designated: Aristides Royo, Gerardo Gonzalez, Ricardo Rodriguez, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, Adolfo Ahumada, Ernesto Balladares and a member of the general staff of the National Guard.

The commission, the main objective of which will be to establish the political organization that will finally form the party of the revolution, was selected at the end of a long meeting that began yesterday at approximately 1800. At approximately 2030, the participants agreed to call a recess to deliberate about possible members of the final commission.

Despite the secrecy, CRITICA's reporters were able to hear some of the points raised by participants in the meeting. Following the airing of various criteria, the notion prevailed that "an organization must be formed in order to be able to begin to work on the basis of a political party joining the forces that support the revolutionary process."

One of the participants emphasized that "we are sitting still while other political groups already have their respective organizations." The speaker further expressed the fear that the forces supporting the revolution could be at a disadvantage by not joining its sympathizers under a partisan organization. He said: "We will be at a disadvantage as long as we do not have a political organization."

Contrary to this view, another participant in the meeting contended that there was no need for haste in the matter because there was still time. Using a popular expression, this speaker said that "particular care should be exerted" because the formation of a party had to be very well planned.

The person who made the statement is an expert planner. Although he was supported by another person holding similar views, a former student leader contended that since there was an organizing committee of a political movement, there had to be names. "We are talking about a politically formed body for the first time but we do not yet know who will form it. It is necessary that we choose tonight the persons will be in charge of the organizational task, because time and the other political groups are ahead of us," the former student leader said.

This view finally prevailed. The vehement speaker added that any decision the meeting might adopt "had to be reported to the country." Another person present argued that there had to be a consultation and that "General Torrijos should make the final announcement."

Nevertheless, it was finally decided to appoint the "Political Commission" and to get to work immediately on the basis of a group of seven members supported by the entire group participating in the meeting.

FORMER PRESIDENT ARNULFO ARIAS TO TOUR COUNTRY

PA032211Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Jul 78 p 4 PA

[Article from "Los Nombres y Los Hechos" column: "Arnulfo Arias Madrid"]

[Text] It has been reported that the former president of the republic and leader of the Panamenist Party will start a series of tours throughout the republic on 7 July.

OPPOSITION REACTION TO TORRIJOS STATEMENTS IN COLON

PA071335Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpts] Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos announced yesterday in Colon that the government will promote the creation of a high-level commission whose purpose will be to study the political plans for the country with the participation of the various Panamanian political organizations, including students. General Torrijos also said he does not object to the direct election of the president of the republic in 1984.

Today, in order to learn the opposition's reaction to General Torrijos' statements and hear its opinions on the subject, we approached the leaders of the four major opposition parties. First we will listen to Lorenzo Romagosa, president of the Republican Party directorate, who in his brief statement defined his party's position regarding Torrijos' words.

[Begin recording--question by unidentified speaker] Mr Romagosa, in your role as president of the Republican Party, what is your opinion of the Panamanian chief of government's political statements yesterday afternoon in Colon?

[Answer] I have been reading General Torrijos' statements in Colon Province and in the other provinces he has been visiting. Frankly, I see a hint of change in the government's attitude. I think perhaps we will soon witness a change in the system, which is what the political parties want.

Nevertheless, I do not yet want to give my opinion on General Torrijos' statements in Colon because I would first like to consult my directorate, with which I meet every week. I would like the directorate to be the one to issue an opinion. I think we will soon release a communique so that the people, the citizens and our compatriots will know where the Republican Party stands. [end recording]

[Begin recording--question] Dr Arias, in your role as leader of the Christian Democratic Party, what is your opinion of General Torrijos' political statements during his meeting yesterday noon in Colon?

[Answer] I think those statements constitute public acknowledgement by the National Guard that Panama, as a whole, is in need of basic insitutional changes in order to avoid confrontations which may turn out to be difficult and in order to promote the good of all. It is also an acknowledgement by the National Guard that those changes cannot be imposed. Nonetheless, when compared to its achievements, the present regime's promises have too often been left unfulfilled. Therefore, it remains to be seen how these words by General Torrijos--which I understand are also those of the National Guard--will be turned into reality.

There are certain things that worry me about these statements, though. Among the list of political changes suggested by General Torrijos, the most important and necessary is not even mentioned. I am talking about the undelayable need [to draft] an organic statute of the National Guard defining its public order duties, its national defense duties, and the duties connected with its professional contribution to Panama's technological and social development. This statute should also establish the end of the National Guard's paternalistic attitude toward political life and toward the country's socioeconomic planning.

I am also concerned about the procedures suggested by General Torrijos because they are complex, slow and, above all, unilateral. Regardless of the way in which these agreements may be later brought about, those changes should be the result of direct and expeditious negotiations between the various political sectores--including the opposition political sectors--and the National Guard because at present it is the National Guard which holds effective power. It is between the political sectors and the National Guard that institutional changes should be directly negotiated.

Lastly, I must stress that the deadlines indicated by General Torrijos are unacceptable. What the Panamanian people are currently demanding is not a candle-by-candle end to darkness, but the end of a dark night through sunrise, and the time for that sunrise is now. [end recording]

The Panamenist Party is the largest opposition party and its leader, Dr Arnulfo Arias, polarizes important sectors and forces opposed to the government. On this occasion the Panamenist spokesman is Mr Juan Chevalier, who speaks for this political community after being duly authorized by Dr Arnulfo Arias and by his party's political committee.

[Begin recording--question] Mr Chavalier, as leader and spokesman of the Panemenist Party on this occasion, I would like you to tell this station's viewers yours and your party's opinion of Gen Omar Torrijos' political statements at yesterday's meeting in Colon.

[Answer] Well, we feel that the general's political statements yesterday in Colon are the result of the popular pressure he has felt, particularly during his present tour, or patrolling, as he calls it.

It seems to us that his offer to create a high-level commission that will be in charge of studying ways for the people to express themselves freely is simply a political ploy to gain time. I say this because in his statements he acknowledged that the Panamanian people strongly wish to directly elect their ruler or the president of the government. He acknowledged this, but he immediately postponed the fulfillment of this aspiration by the Panamanian people for another 6 years.

Frankly, that makes us think that his offer is not a serious one and that no party which regards itself as serious and is interested in restoring democracy as soon as possible could participate in it.

[Question] Mr Chavalier, do your words mean that the Panamenist Party would not participate in the high-level talks proposed by General Torrijos?

[Answer] The Panamenist Party is willing to hold dialog with all of the country's political parties under one condition--not in order to return to democracy in 6 or 10 years, but in order to return to democracy immediately, right away. Let an immediate plan be drafted so that true democratic play may be reestablished here. In order to achieve that, the Panamenist Party is willing to hold talks with everybody, including the government, but [this would be done] in order to resume democracy now, not in 6 years.

[Question] Mr Chavalier, have these political declarations you have just made about General Torrijos' political statements been consulted with Dr Arnulfo Arias and do they have the Panamenist Party leader's approval?

[Answer] Definitely, Mario. The views I have just voiced are shared and totally supported by Dr Arias and the political committee of the Panamenist Party, of which I am proud to be a member. [end recording]

Finally, we will hear the words of David Samudio, President of the National Liberal Party, who in the name of his organization commented on Chief of Government General Torrijos' political statements yesterday in Colon.

[Question--begin recording] Mr Samudio, as president of the National Liberal Party I would like you to tell this station's viewers your opinion of or reaction to General Torrijos' political statements yesterday in Colon.

[Answer] Frankly, I think that General Torrijos' statements mark the beginning of Panama's democratization. To me, they have been positive and result from the need to sit at a negotiating table to seek the formulas that the country demands in order to achieve calm and the necessary social peace and in order to gain trust, make investors return and resume Panama's economic reactivation. But all these things will not be possible unless measures are first adopted for a true and veritable democratization of Panama's system of government.

Already in January of this year, the Liberal Party stated in the David declaration that it is necessary to reach a national agreement in order to seek the formulas that the country is so persistently demanding to resolve its domestic problems.

At a news conference held later in Santiago, Veraguas, General Torrijos also spoke of the need to have the political parties operating. Unfortunately, some time has elapsed since then and we have not received any further response in connection with that position by the Panamanian chief of government.

I remember that at the meeting organized by the Panamanian business executives association to discuss Panama's political future, the speakers of the four parties that participated--the Panamenist Party, the Liberal Party, the Christian Democracy and the Movement of Independent Lawyers--all agreed on the need to reach a national agreement because the country was totally divided, and in a divided country no solutions can be found nor can it be governed. Afterward, the Liberal Party again stressed the need to reach such a national agreement.

The archbishop of Panama has also publicly stated that the country is divided and that solutions must be found among both rulers and ruled. This is why I feel that the first step toward democratization would be to sit at a table to negotiate what the country needs in order to move ahead politically.

Of course, at the negotiating table we shall bring forth everything that is connected with politics because a political opening implies not only the functioning of parties. It is not merely the implementing of an electoral code--how a political party is to be inscribed, the number of its followers, its platform, its methodology and so forth. No. A political opening implies the formation of political parties and political parties are formed so they may act. Then there will be pronouncements on the holding of direct popular elections so that the Panamanian people may appoint a real and operative legislative body independent of the executive branch. We will also have to set a date for the holding of popular elections as soon as possible. [end recording]

COMMENTS ON ESCOBAR BETHANCOURT'S COLON SPEECH

PA062334Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

["Fijando el Rumbo" Commentary by Danilo Caballero: "Fascism Has No Future in Panama"]

[Excerpts] Normally, following each leg of Omar's domestic patrols, the state radio-broadcasting system usually expands on the ideas propounded by the top leader of the revolution. This is what we intended to do following the meeting in Colon, in which Omar discussed economic, political, and social matters of great importance.

However, the speech by comrade Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, the chief of government's personal adviser, necessarily forces us to stop, reflect on and analyze the contents of his speech, which we consider extremely important.

There are things about which the people know nothing, as Romulo very well put it. This ignorance does not stem from Omar's underestimation of the people, but from the rules of the game imposed during the Canal treaty negotiations, in which discretion, at least on Panama's part, was the fundamental rule of conduct.

But there is more in Romulo's speech in Colon which we must carefully analyze--the emphatic announcement that fascism will never appear in Panama.

We recall that this phrase, which was internationalized before World War II, expressed the intent of the European nations to prevent Nazi fascism from seizing control of those nations. Now, for reasons that differ as far as historic context is concerned but identical in its political expression, it is the same demand of many peoples of America and the world in the face of the threat that is not merely spectral but real.

Why do we speak of fascism in Panama? There are antecedents that all adult Panamanians know, and they all converge in a personality of the past whose flirting with the old Rome-Berlin Axis is well known, but this belongs to the past.

We speak of fascism because this same decrepit personality, upon his long-last return to the fatherland's soil, attempted, using the same 30-year-old language to question all of the revolution's actions, pointing his esoteric and stuttering cannon at the person of Omar and, consequently, at everything he represents.

We speak of fascism only because the naive tend to ignore the fac. hat the forces which grouped around the senile trickster who came from Miami conspire, as Romulo said in Colon, against the revolutionary process. We must carefully analyze this because we must leave no loose ends. We must clearly distinguish between the maneuvers and the events in this counterrevolutionary action.

These actions range from the violent provocations that began over a year ago with the setting off of bombs and the utilization of student groups of the so-called ultraleft to promote disorders, to openly calling for a coup d'etat, which was done repeatedly under the guise of the so-called constituent assembly which only planned the destruction of the democratic system of people's government.

We recall that on that occasion, we insisted that the destabilization of the revolutionary process was only the initial stage and that the counterrevolution would then undergo new, more aggressive and violent qualitative changes. That is why we speak of fascism in Panama. Because it exists, although its expression is minimal and the possibilities for its development are nil. We learn from history every day. And the people-government tandem, with Omar at its head, has clearly seen the concrete facts.

But fascism, which elsewhere has found climates favorable to its development, will not appear in Panama because the National Guard--that new National Guard which boldly recovered its dignity and reaffirmed it in its daily struggle for our development--will not return to its garrisons to once more play the sad role that the oligarchy assigned it for decades, as Omar has said more than once.

Fascism will never appear in Panama because it will encounter the immense barrier of the people's determination to block it, because fascism is the expression, publicly stated by its soap opera Mussolini, of the desire to destroy everything we have achieved, from peasant settlements to educational reform, from the agroindustrial enterprises to the labor code, from the tranquillity of our lives to the most minimal political or individual liberty.

How can a system which is based on the negotiation of everything that is positive and exalts crime and violence as banners progress in the midst of a nation which has won a great battle and will continue to struggle, improving its levels of organization so that unity will be monolithic, always advancing with a critical outlook and above all with a leader at its head who constantly goes to the masses, who engages in dialog and receives criticism with a broad spirit.

No: In a nation like this and with a revolutionary leadership such as Panama has, all of us can firmly declare, as Romulo did in Colon, that fascism will not appear.

GUATEMALA

POLICE SEEK EGP ATTACKERS IN ESCUINTLA, HUEHUETENANGO

PA082054Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1556 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police today were pursuing a cell of the clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) which on Friday attacked the town of Palin, in Escuintla Province. In their first action since the inauguration of the government of Gen Romeo Lucas, who has promised to pacify the country, the EGP guerrillas took over the police office in the town, killed police agent Candelario Archila and stole six rifles and six revolvers. The guerrillas, who were traveling in three automobiles, also held a meeting in which they urged the people to join the "people's antigovernment struggle." The strangers told Palin townspeople that they should have no fear, because "we are the guerrillas of the poor."

Numerous police contingents are combing the area for the guerrillas.

Police Chief Col German Chupina, who has declared that he plans to "strike hard at the guerrillas," said that his office has some clues regarding the vehicles used by the guerrillas.

Attack Near Mexican Border

PA092255Y Panama City ACAN in English 2015 GMT 9 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) yesterday staged a surprise attack on the village of San Rafel in Huehuetenango, along the Mexican border, in another commando raid similar to the one staged on Friday in Palin in the southern coast. The guerrillas distributed hundreds of flysheets and pamphlets asking the people to join the struggle against "the fascist government and the bourgeoisie." It also levied threats on the life of several landowners in the area, politicians in that department and officials of the security forces.

There were no casualties on this occasion because the guerrillas left before police and military units arrived. Last Friday in Palin a police officer was killed and another wounded during a clash with the guerrilla command. Security forces announced today that they are combing the country for the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, three new tortured bodies have been found in different sectors where the government's forces operate. None of the victims has been identified, but from their appearance they all seem to have been ordinary citizens.

ARMY CONFLICT WITH CATHOLIC GROUPS INTENSIFIED

PA092225Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2017 GMT 9 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The conflict between Catholic groups and the Guatemalan Army as result of recent bloody incidents is growing out of control by the minute. A total of 37 Catholic organizations yesterday held a rally in this capital's central plaza to protest against what they called "an army plot to cover up for those responsible for the violence in the country."

Meanwhile, the army considers the communiques and activities of Catholic officials and groups as "an unfair and unpatriotic slander campaign unleashed against the army."

The religious groups are asking for an explanation of the deaths of more than 100 peasants on 29 May in Panzos, of 8 military police officers in a terrorist explosion in this capital, and of Father Hermogenes Lopez in a town nearby this city. The army announced that religious leaders would be investigated to determine if they had any part in those incidents.

In most churches in Guatemala, mainly in the capital, the sermon dealt with the duty of Catholics to see that justice prevails.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION WORKERS STAGE STRIKE

PA081353Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Guatemala City--Urban transportation workers went on strike this morning in Guatemala City. The measure--in effect from 0600 to 0800--was adopted to press for better wages, improved maintenance for the vehicles in service and other important demands.

According to information received yesterday, this will be the only work stoppage by the workers until their meeting with the labor minister on Monday in which a solution to the conflict will be sought.

HONDURAS

GENERAL PROTEST OVER JOURNALIST'S ARREST

PA071442Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2012 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran military government today, Thursday, received protests from organizations throughout the country concerning the arrest of journalist Manuel Gamero, director of the newspaper "TIEMPO." Gamero was arrested yesterday morning by investigative authorities complying with a warrant issued by judge Raul David Rovelo which apparently accused the journalist of covering up for criminals involved in international drug trafficking.

"TIEMPO" recently interviewed Raul Mata, the presumed coauthor of a crime, and the authorities claim that the newspaper should have reported the place where the interview with the criminal was held. Mata was captured yesterday. Mata has been accused of being involved in drug trafficking jointly with top military officers and of the murder of Mario and Mary Ferrari, who were beaten to death and buried in a well near Tegucigalpa in December.

Gamero's arrest has prompted the vigorous reaction of the five Honduran newspapers. They have angrily protested the trial against the journalist, which is being carried out in a court in the northern city of San Pedro Sula where "TIEMPO" has its main office.

On its front page and in great big black letters, "TIEMPO" today displays an 'X' crossing out a sign that reads: "freedom of expression in Honduras." The editorial space is left blank with a legend that reads "we are not publishing this column because our executive director is in jail." "TIEMPO" also devotes a page to quotes by chief of state Gen Juan Alberto Melgar on the freedom of expression. The newspaper announces the sending of messages on the case to the Inter-American Press Association, to Central American and North American newspapers, and to international news agencies.

In a communique issued last night, the Honduran Press Association sternly warned the government that "it will never accept the idea of professional journalism protecting its resources being described as a coverup."

The National University, the main peasant and professional organizations, and representatives of popular organizations to the advisory council to the chief of state also protested the arrest.

Leaders of a popular demonstration to be held here today to demand that the government reveal the names of the military men involved in druff trafficking announced that the main issue at the event will be the release of Camero.

Roberto Ruiz, the newspaper's cartoonist, and a well-known San Pedro Sula lawyer were also arrested with "TIEMPO's" director. Apparently they have also been accused of covering up, but they have already refuted the charges before the tribunals.

LA TRIBUNA ALLEGES COMMUNIST PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PA071942Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA stated in today's issue that from positions of leadership in the labor unions the Communist Party is preparing to overthrow chief of state Juan Alberto Melgar. The paper reported that businessmen of the northern city of San Pedro Sula have in their hands documents that prove this and base the alleged conspiracy on the vacillations and political ambitions of the military regime and its weakness in the face of the struggle begun by revolutionaries.

According to LA TRIBUNA, the documents, signed by Juan Ramon Irias, president of the Union of Steel and Metal Workers, are addressed to the municipal political committee of the Communist Party. The newspaper says that the intention is to destabilize the military government presided over by Melgar Castro in Honduras through a series of public charges to disparage Labor Secretary Adalberto Discua [as received] and Education Secretary Lidia Williams de Arias.

The communist union members are also allegedly organizing a series of strikes leading to a class struggle in the nation's main industries until the regime accepts labor demands or decides to withdraw from power.

It was unofficially learned that an emergency meeting of the military government's cabinet took under consideration the charges by LA TRIBUNA and the businessmen of the north as well as other matters that have disrupted Honduran life.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL GUARD DISPERSES DEMONSTRATING STUDENTS

PA081954Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1327 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Jul (LATIN)--The National Guard last night used tear gas grenades to disperse some 300 students who had stopped traffic on the highway to Managua in front of the Central American University. The students burned old tires and several effigies of government officials while military patrols stood guard in the sector.

Shortly before 1900 (0100 GMT), Police Chief Col Alesio Gutierrez arrived. After drinking a beer at a bar located in front of the university, Gutierrez ordered his troops to use tear gas grenades.

Some 12 Argentine-made tear gas grenades were hurled at the groups of students, who withdrew onto the campus grounds where tear gas bombs also fell. The student groups dispersed and gradually left the university campus through gates in the rear of the campus which were not guarded by the authorities.

SOMOZA RETURNS CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS TO CONGRESS

PA072007Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today returned to Congress the text of the proposals on partial reforms to the political constitution. These proposals had been under study since March of this year.

The president rejected most of the reforms, which had been proposed by deputies of the Nationalist Liberal Party since representatives of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party did not participate in the corresponding debates. In rejecting most of the reforms, Somoza warned that, if constitutional changes are to be made, a national consensus must be reached by means of a dialog in which all political tendencies in conflict in the country should participate.

General Somoza, however, approved a reform of Article 74 of the constitution. This article contains a prohibition against the organization of a communist party in Nicaragua. Somoza proposed that the state guarantee the free organization of political parties while maintaining a democratic and republican system of government. This means, according to Somoza's proposal, that if the communist party wants to participate in the election, it will be able to do so but it must commit itself to maintaining the democratic and republican system.

Somoza also accepted reforms according to which the electoral law ceases to have the force of a constitutional law, thus making it a secondary law susceptible to being changed by means of a national dialog.

President Somoza also rejected proposals aimed at changing the present structures of the electoral tribunals where the governing party has absolute majorities. In this regard the president insists that, before the structures of the electoral tribunals can be changed, there must be a national consensus on it.

Opposition Leader Rejects Dialog

PA082009Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1601 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Rafael Cordova Rivas, president of the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL), said today, Saturday, that the group rejects any dialog with Gen Anastasio Somoza.

The Nicaraguan president yesterday, Friday, issued another appeal to the opposition parties to turn to dialog as a formula for peacefully resolving the nation's problems. Somoza sent a note to the National Congress indicating that he had accepted some of the partial amendments to the constitution but had rejected most of them. General Somoza said that most of these constitutional amendments should be the product of a national consensus that could be achieved through a "high-level dialog" between the opposition and the members of the present government.

Cordova Rivas, in statements to "NOTICIERO MIL" of this capital, reiterated that there can be no dialog between the opposition and Somoza because all avenues of compromise "with the dictatorship have been exhausted and all that remains is for Somoza to leave Nicaragua."

The opposition leader said that, with the constitutional reforms approved by General Somoza, "a blow has been struck against leftist groups and a step backward has been taken in the area of political pluralism." He added that the Somoza government, in stating that political parties which participate in an election must "maintain democratic and republican principles, is making itself a baptismal font for deciding who is democratic and who is not."

NOVEDADES 6 JULY EDITORIAL ON RETURN OF 12

PA091640Y Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 6 Jul 78 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "The Return of the 12: a Political Flop"]

[Text] The return of the 12 turned out to be a political flop. Only 3,500 persons were at the airport to greet them.

Over 60 days of constant promotion, mobilizing a heterogeneous group representative of the bourgeoisie, had a definite effect.

The organizers from the common or Broad Front, the solidarity committee, the protocol and welcoming committee, and all the miniparties with their respective initials tried to turn the return of 10 Nicaraguans to the country into a multitudinous demonstration.

The CGT [General Labor Confederation] (Marxist), the SCAAS [not further identified] and student organizations, all of which have adopted strikes as their modus vivendi, forced a work stoppage to obtain a captive audience.

As in the days of the frustrated business sector strike, Christian Democratic funds from Germany and Venezuela were again in circulation.

The working people, who constitute the nerve and motor of national life--not the minorities who make a living in petty politics, an industry of considerable recent success--neither understand the 12 nor trust UDEL [Democratic Liberation Union].

How can anyone believe in Emilio Baltodano, whose main social achievement has been to refuse to meet the cafe workers' demands, leaving 400 families to go hungry and forcing coffee consumers to import the product from El Salvador? And how about Miguel Zavala Navarro, UDEL leader from Chinandega, who is trying to obtain from local judge Anibal Montalvan Valle a warrant for the arrest of over 100 peasants whom he accuses of land invasion and who has even offered his own automobile to take the judge and police agents to carry out the legal action?

While 60 peasants were arrested, excluding women and children, and Chinandega Police Chief Lt Col Oscar Lopez Urbina proceeded with calm and consideration, UDEL members and other agitators charged the National Guard with abuse of authority.

Traditional landhoarders, bank lawyers, reactionary businessmen, leftwing intellectuals highly paid by international organizations and emigrants who willingly gave up their Nicaraguan citizenship cannot merge into a harmonious group capable of producing the required instrument to satisfy the people's demands.

Neither foreign money nor the promotion campaign by LA PRENSA and the subversive radio network were able to fulfill their objective.

The return of the 12, who were reduced to 10, shows that the only solution to the national problems lies in the opening, in the civic exercise of all ideologies, in national dialog.

The Nicaraguan people can draft all the formulas aimed at bolstering our democratic system within the framework of the constitution and the laws.

A sober and reasonable discussion will lead to alternatives, while violence frustrates freedom through intimidation.

In the decade of the sixties Fernando Aguero Rocha returned from the United States.

Some 30,000 Nicaraguans greeted him at the airport and 50,000 acclaimed him at the Plaza de la Republica. Later, however, he failed in his attempt to gain power while stubbornness and messianism destroyed him.

We hope the opposition leaders will learn from experience: The January strike failed, student agitation has spent itself to the point that students of the Maestro Gabriel Institute expelled a group which had occupied the schoolrooms trying to stop classes. Subversion is a flareup of foolish fire that is dying out, clearing the way that will lead us to the 1981 electoral campaign.

We praise the prudence of the National Guard and the sober behavior of the police.

Referring to the return of the 12, veteran local Marxist Domingo Sanchez Salgado, known as Chaguitillo, said that the guarantees and facilities offered during the occasion constitute the best proof that civic action is the right kind for the nation. Perhaps the provocations and shouts may lead to an encouraging conclusion: The government remains calm, firm and responsible in its constitutional attitude.

Nothing will make it change its course.

GROUP OF 12 VISITS PEDRO CHAMORRO GRAVE

PA071858Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1444 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The unity of all of Nicaragua's opposition forces to combat "the dark night of Somozaism" was the main topic of "the 12" at the grave of slain newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in this capital yesterday afternoon. After laying a wreath bearing the inscription "for the martyr of public liberties," Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, one of the leaders of the group known as "the 12," made a speech in which he reiterated: "The order of the day is unity."

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the director of the daily LA PRENSA, was assassinated in this capital 6 months ago.

Tunnerman Bernheim spoke in the name of this opposition group--which in reality is now composed of only 10 people--which arrived last Wednesday following a long exile that was characterized by active oppostion abroad against President Anastasio Somoza.

The speaker stressed that the "eradication of Somozaism," which is almost half a century old, is the great national problem that must be solved." In this struggle, he said, "nobody has a right to abstain or to remain indifferent."

The speaker, a former rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, emphasized that at this time nobody should create divisions in this nation "which are uncalculated or are for sterile sectarian reasons, because if they do, they are playing along with Somoza, no matter how revolutionary their postures or arguments are."

He added that "differences can be very valid, but if exposed right now, they only serve to prop up Somozaism. Only united can we overthrow the dictatorship, despite its powerful foreign allies."

"The 12" have been propounding the installing of a pluralist-type of democracy in Nicaragua, with the participation of all sectors of the population "to work for the well-being of the people and for the reign of authentic justice in social relations."

Yesterday's visit of "the 12" to Chamorro's grave in this capital triggered a street demonstration that was closely watched by military units and the local police but which transpired without incidents. The ceremony was attended by the Chamorro family headed by Violeta Chamorro, his widow.

Before arriving at the cemetery, "the 12" made a stop at the Nicaraguan Red Cross where a group of newsmen, students and workers are on hunger strike to protest the closing 2 months ago of radio "Mi Preferida" by the Nicaraguan radio and television office.

MALMIERCA RETURNS FROM TOUR OF AFRICA

FL071105Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca returned to our fat 'land yesterday at the conclusion of a tour of Algeria, Angola and Nigeria. The Cuban foreign minister held talks with chiefs of state Houari Boumediene, Agostinho Neto and Olusegun Obasanjo, to whom he delivered messages from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

HAVANA REPORTS ON OAU MEETING IN SUDAN

FL081929Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Reports from Algiers state that in less than 24 hours since the inauguration of the 21st OAU ministerial meeting, confrontations have begun between those condemning imperialist intervention in Africa and those who defend it. At the OAU meeting being held in Khartoum, Sudan, the Sudanese president himself, Ja'far Numayri, came out in his opening remarks in favor of the formation of the interventionist force in Africa which was thought up by imperialist circles.

Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali at-Turayki has stated that each time the Western powers intervene in Africa they do so for their own interests. He also condemned those African governments that go along with this policy.

Zairian Foreign Commissioner Umba-Di-Lutete responded to the Libyan representative because he believed the Libyan remarks were an attack on the Kinshasa regime. As is known, Zaire is one of the governments that openly supports imperialism's proposals to set up an inter-African force to intervene militarily in the countries of the continent.

Although the topic of the so-called African force is not on the OAU ministerial meeting agenda, from its inauguration the subject has been one of the main points of the confrontations. Independent countries such as Angola, Madagascar and Tanzania have come out in favor of creating a military alliance among the revolutionary states in the heart of the OAU as a counterweight to the aggressive force which has been supported by some neocolonial regimes in Paris.

RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW GUATEMALAN REGIME

PA070433Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Jul 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Since 1 July, a new military leader has been heading the Guatemalan regime. He is Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia, whom the Congress proclaimed winner in the fraudulent elections held in that Central American country on 5 March. A climate of violence characterized the period before the elections, and tension persisted from the day of the election to the presidential inauguration on 1 July. The bloodthirsty Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia and two other high-ranking military men--who have no popular support--participated in the tension-filled contest for the presidency.

The inauguration of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia was held at Guatemala City's luxurious National Theater, which looked like a military garrison on 1 July because of its heavy guard. In his inaugural speech Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia promised to solve the land tenure problem and to help the country's Indian population. No Guatemalan, of course, can believe Lucas Garcia's promises as he is one of the richest landholders in the northern region of the country. It is precisely in this region where, on 29 May, army troops, supported by armed landowners, murdered in cold blood more than 100 peasants in the Nekchi Indian town and wounded (?300).

The new chief of the Guatemalan regime also promised to establish a peace based on the welfare of all citizens. However, he did not mention any measure to stop the uncontrollable increase in the prices of staples and rent, which are already over 100 percent greater than in 1974. He also reiterated the annexationist plans of previous regimes, giving assurances during his inaugural speech that his government will maintain that which, according to him, comprises the defense of the legitimate territorial rights of Guatemala, mainly in regard to Belize.

The Guatemalan people know that on 1 July only a change of personality took place in the leadership of the regime. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that there was a 70-percent abstention rate in the 5 March general elections. Guatemalans are aware that terror, repression, corruption and the subordination of the current regime to national oligarchy and to the will of U.S. imperialism will continue under the Romeo Lucas administration. For these reasons, during the past few years, despite the crimes committed by the regime and its paramilitary gangs, a qualitative and quantitative change has taken place in Guatemala in the struggle of workers, peasants, students and even young armed forces officers for substantial changes in the political, economic and social situation of that Central American country.

The workers' strikes and demonstrations, the peasants' struggle to recover the land usurped by landholders, the student actions, the armed attacks by the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, and the uninterrupted organization and orientation work being clandestinely carried out by the outlawed Guatemalan Labor Party all show that the people of that Central American nation are not allowing themselves to be deceived by demagogic promises and are consequently seeking the true path to obtain their freedom and independence.

HAVANA: TIME FOR OAS TO DISAPPEAR

PA080408Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Jul 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The eighth meeting of the OAS General Assembly held in Washington from 21 June to 1 July once more confirmed that that discredited regional organization is a corpse and the only thing left to do is to bury it.

In its 30 years of existence the OAS has always been used by the U.S. imperialists to maintain their colonial domination in our America or to support U.S. aggression against countries in the region, as was the case in Guatemala in 1954, in the Dominican Republic in 1965 or in Cuba almost immediately after the revolutionary victory of 1 January 1959. But the Cuban people's successful confronting of imperialist aggressions, some of them forged at the OAS, and the definite consolidation of socialism in our fatherland made conditions such that it is no longer that easy for Washington to impose its decisions as it did before, not even under the protection of that dying organization which is repudiated by all Latin American nations.

From the very beginning of the eighth OAS General Assembly it became evident again that the Latin American countries can expect nothing out of the United States except more plundering of our natural resources.

Inaugurating the meeting, U.S. President James Carter was cautious in not making any promises about fresh treatment of Latin America by the United States and limited himself to repeating his oft-expressed statements in support of human rights. In addition during the meeting the U.S. delegation practically did not participate in the debates in order not to have to make any commitments on just economic treatment which has been demanded by the nations south of the Rio Grande for some time.

The meeting dealt extensively with the human rights issue, and all the senseless rhetoric that characterizes OAS meetings was evident. In the end, there were only shy accusations against the regimes of Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay for their violations of human rights. Furthermore, a document was approved which, in essence, tries to justify the violations of human rights if said violations are the product of what was described as the fight against terrorism.

The Jamaican delegation tried to make it quite clear that terrorism cannot be mistaken for a people's just struggle for their freedom and independence. However, a draft resolution which Jamaica sponsored in that respect was rejected by the assembly.

Some of those present recalled that the United States has constantly insisted on the defense of human rights in the world, notwithstanding the fact that it gives abundant help to regimes such as the dictatorships of Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, Uruguay and Nicaragua that continuously violate them. During the meeting, the U.S. delegation opposed a regulation to control the transnationals, those imperialist octopuses that loot the riches of our America, and abstained from voting on another document which urged the United States to end its trade discrimination against Ecuador and Venezuela for being members of OPEC.

The OAS, as was confirmed in its eighth annual meeting, is no longer a useful instrument for the United States to impose its will on Latin America. It is no longer useful to the Latin American countries and much less to our people. Decrepit, discredited and dying, the OAS has no choice but to disappear completely for the good of our America.

COAST GUARD CAPTURES HONDURAN SHIP CARRYING MARIHUANA

PA080215Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Cuban Coast Guard units have seized the Honduran ship Lucero with eight Colombian crewmen on board in Cuban territorial waters. The ship was captured a mile and a half off the coast of the Province of Camaguey. A marihuana cache of 260 packages weighing more than 8,280 kg was found on the ship.

CUBA, COLOMBIA SIGN EDUCATION AGREEMENT

FL072336Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The education ministers of Cuba and Colombia, Jose R. Fernandez and Rafael Rivas, today in Havana signed an education and culture agreement in the name of the governments of the two countries. Cuban Jose R. Fernandez stated that with the signing of the agreement a basis has been set for work in the field of education and cultural cooperation between Colombia and Cuba based on reciprocal interests and successes gained in this field.

For his part, Rivas Posada stated that, with the signing of the agreement, cooperation between Cuba and Colombia in the fields of education and culture will become more effective. He added that the sentimental, historical and cultural ties uniting the two countries justify a growing effort for cooperation and friendship.

SPANISH MINISTRY DENIES CUBAN TRAINING OF ETA

PA090217Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The Spanish Interior Ministry has flatly denied a report distributed by the American ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency according to which Cuban specialists had trained members of the Basque separatist organization ETA in Algeria. The American agency's correspondent allegedly cited Spanish police officials as his source, which is completely false, the official note released in Madrid adds.

According to the New York correspondent of the Spanish newspaper PUEBLO, the news disseminated by AP is intended to create a climate of mistrust in view of the announced visit to Cuba by the chief of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez. In the meantime, many observers say that the AP's claims are part of the slander campaign that certain Washington circles are conducting against the Cuban revolution.

KOURI EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

FL011640Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1605 GMT 1 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Cuba has expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the special UN conference on disarmament which concluded last night with the adoption of a weak final document containing ideas and principles to halt the arms race. Cuban permanent representative Raul Roa Kouri affirmed that the results achieved after 5 weeks of arduous negotiations do not satisfy the aspirations of the inmense majority of the peoples of the world with respect to the dramatic dilemma of war or peace.

Roa Kouri stressed that the adopted final document omitted aspects of vital importance such as the causes of the arms race and dismantling of military bases in foreign territories which, he said, constitute a legitimate demand of the majority of the organization's members.

Raul Roa Kouri stated that nonnuclear nations and others in which there are no nuclear installations remain under the threat of possible nuclear attack. It is evident, he added, that the tenacious opposition of a very small group of capitalist countries--those lacking the political will needed to undertake in depth the task of general and complete disarmament--has been successful in blocking the Assembly from taking decisive steps aimed at fulfilling its mandate.

The Cuban representative advocated a world conference on disarmament with universal representation and full powers to adopt the solutions demanded by the international community. Closing, Roa Kouri said Cuba will continue to decisively participate in all forums for general and complete disarmament, detente and peace.

GUZMAN OFFICIALLY NAMED PRESIDENT-ELECT

PA080431Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 7 Jul (EFE)--It was almost midnight when the Central Electoral Board issued the official results of the 16 May elections and made official the victory of Antonio Guzman Fernandez as constitutional president-elect and Jacobo Majluta as vice president-elect. They were candidates for the social democratic Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD].

However, the victory of the PRD was clouded when the Electoral Board--in a decision which passed into history--stripped it of victory in the Senate, where initial results had given it 15 senators against 12 for the government's Reformist Party [PR]. Tonight's decision gave the PR 16 Senate seats against 11 for the PRD. The Senate seats taken from the PRD were those of Nagua, Higuey, El Seibo and Bahoruco.

The PRD's reaction is not known at this time. Its leaders are meeting at an unknown place in Santo Domingo while hundreds of members are gathering at party headquarters to wait for the PRD leadership's decision on the unexpected results. At 1140 tonight the city was completely calm. All places of entertainment are full of happy crowds since many expected the results to be released tomorrow morning and the majority of the people are not aware that Antonio Guzman was proclaimed president and that the PRD lost the Senate. The lower house was left in the hands of the PRD, with 47 deputies against 44 for the PR.

Guzman on Senate Loss

PA091836Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0228 GMT 9 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Jul (AFP)--President-elect Antonio Guzman has expressed disagreement with the Central Electoral Board's ruling which gave 16 Senate seats to the Reformist Party [PR]. He announced that his party, the [Dominican Revolutionary Party], will appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice. Guzman, who was victorious in the 16 May elections, has described the board's decision as "monstrous," but warned that the people must look at the situation from the viewpoint of all Dominicans.

Regarding the PR's majority in the next Senate, Guzman said: "These are presidential elections and the important thing is to be the chief executive. Of course, it will not be the same as when one has a legislative branch that is loyal to one's party."

Although the board's decision favors the Reformist Party, the party's legal adviser, Marino Vinicio Castillo, rejected the ruling, saying that it is "disconcerting, to some extent absurd, legally improper, politically detrimental and socially disturbing." The lawyer and president of the Dominican oil refinery said that the ruling was the result of an undesirable process of psychological pressure and coercion exerted upon the board. However, he did not identify the source of pressure. He said that the Electoral Board "had only two alternatives--either to acknowledge that serious irregularities have been committed and call for special elections or reject that course and confirm the results of the elections" held in May. Castillo is the author of the Reformist Party's thesis that complementary [as received] elections should be held or the past elections annulled on the grounds of an alleged substitution of voting lists.

Press Criticisms

PA081928Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Jul (AFP)--The local press today harshly criticized the Dominican Central Electoral Board for recognizing 16 seats in the Senate as belonging to the Reformist Party and 11 to the Dominican Revolutionary Party in counting votes from the 16 May elections.

Listin Diario expressed the opinion that the major victim is the Dominican Revolutionary Party, "which has wide support transcending party borders," because its victory, which the entire world recognizes, is being denied.

For its part, the influential morning paper EL CARIBE said that the public will never be satisfied with the decision of the Electoral Board, which has placed the country in a dilemma that will require "much prudence, much tact, much levelheadedness and much political savvy" in order to be resolved.

EL CARIBE, which is managed by German Ornes, first vice president of the Inter-American Press Association, said that the Electoral Board has presented a fait accompli to the country but that the protests are "very justified."

ELECTORAL BOARD TURNS DOWN NEW ELECTION REQUEST

PA082158Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1821 GMT 8 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 8 Jul (EFE)--The Central Electoral Board today rejected as groundless the ruling Reformist Party's (PR) request to hold new, complementary or extraordinary elections throughout the country.

The Central Board recalled that the PR "unquestionably recognized the regularity of the elections which it now unjustifiably wants to annul" and it added that this recognition is deduced from the congratulatory telegram which President Joaquin Balaguer sent to the winning ticket of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

The board also pointed out that in its request for the holding of complementary elections the Reformist Party "necessarily starts with the acknowledgment that the election on the 16th was valid and that all it wants is the voting to be opened again so that new votes can be added to those validly cast on the 16th."

Concerning proof required for nullification, the Central Board said that "the PR's intentions are totally contrary to law and poorly grounded since the reasons that might give cause for nullification have not been raised and therefore its case has not been proved."

The board's resolution answered appeals by both the Reformist Party and the Dominican Revolutionary Party, but those of the former were much more important and gave the ruling party four new senators which will permit it to control congress. [sentence as received]

On the other hand, all other appeals presented by smaller parties were rejected.

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

PRC VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO VISITS CARIBBEAN

For coverage of PRC Vice Premier Keng Piao's visit to Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Guyana, see International Affairs Section of 10 July and subsequent issues of People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

HAITI

OFFICIAL SAYS NEW AFP SERVICE STRENGTHENS DEMOCRATIZATION

PA052201Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1832 GMT 5 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Cap-Haitien, Haiti, 5 Jul (AFP)--Now that the Haitian Government permits criticism and contradiction, "the installation of a worldwide news service strengthens the policy of democratization and decentralization," Claude Vixamar, Cap-Haitien's perfect, stated here today.

Vixamar, who represented the Haitian Government at the inauguration ceremony of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE service in Cap-Haitien, 260 km north of Port-au-Prince, praised the quality and objectivity of AFP reports. Jean Maille de Trevanges, AFP regional director for Venezuela and the Caribbean, attended the ceremony on behalf of Roger Bouzinac, AFP president and general director. The new AFP service will be for the use of Radio Citadelle in Cap-Haitien.

JAMAICA

FORMER SENATORS ISSUE STATEMENT CHARGING GOVERNMENT PLOT

FL051425Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jul 78 pp 1, 21 FL

[Excerpt] Shortly after their resignation yesterday, the former members of the Senate opposition issued a statement charging that the Green Bay plot instigated by the Military Intelligence Unit of the JDF [Jamaica Defense Force] was a plan by the PNP [People's National Party] government to create an excuse for another state of emergency.

The statement explaining "their drastic action" was signed by Dr. Ronald Irvine. It said the country needs to know the whole truth about the operation of the MIU [Military Intelligence Unit].

FOREIGN MINISTER PATTERSON TO VISIT CSSR

FL071504Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 7 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson will shortly pay an official visit to the CSSR to sign a bilateral economic, scientific and technical agreement. The Foreign Ministry announcement confirmed that a round of exploratory talks had been held in the Jamaican capital between a Czechoslovak delegation and officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Jamaican National Planning Agency. During its stay in Kingston, the Czechoslovak delegation met with (Derek Haven), parliamentary secretary with the rank of vice minister for foreign trade, who praised Patterson's visit to Prague. He called the initial conversations sincere and promising for future mutual cooperation between Jamaica and the CSSR.

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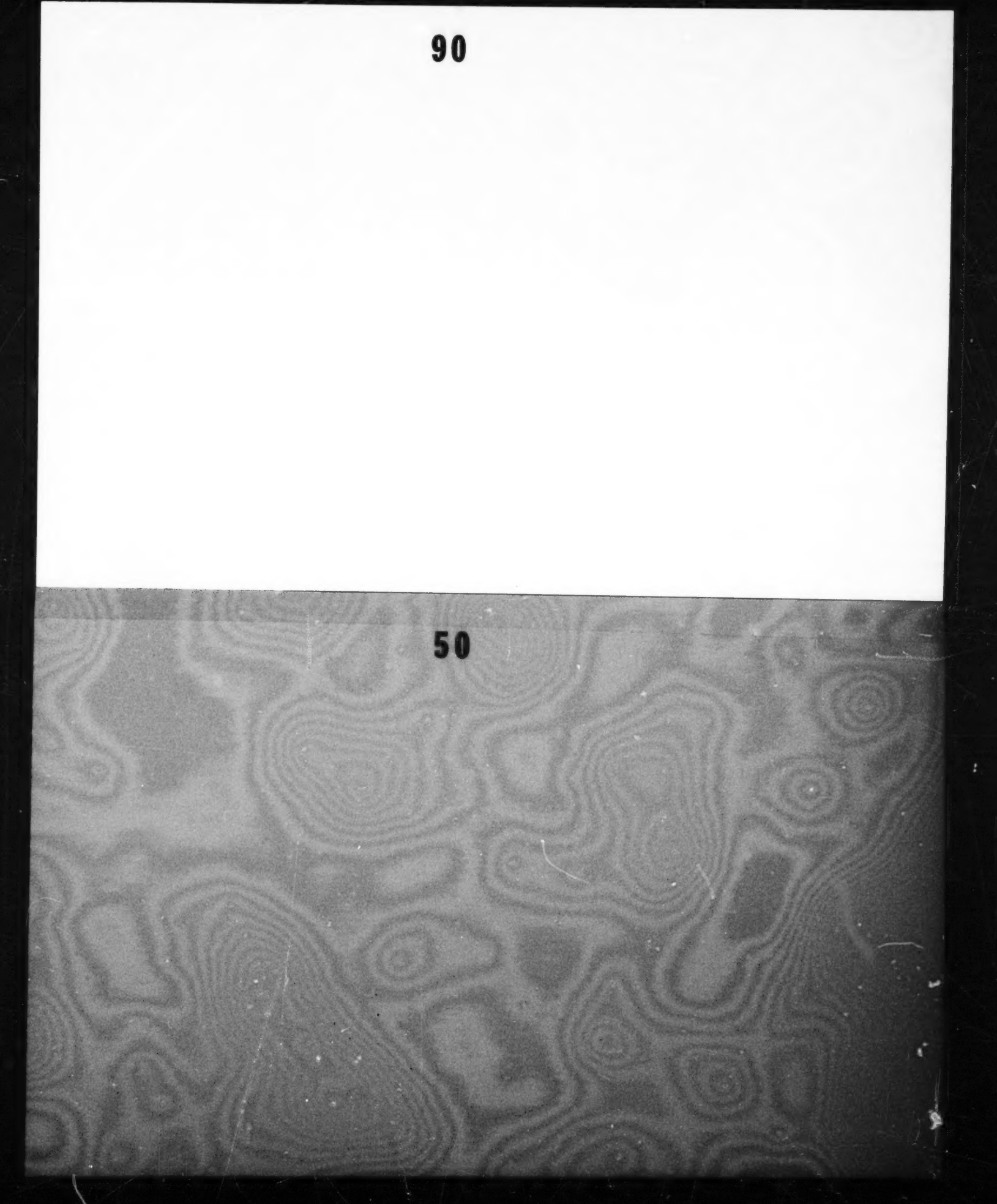
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